The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1819. New Series, No. 89

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $4 per Annum.

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch

WHIPS,

of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19. ——3 n1m2aw2m1aw

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch.

Prospectus.

New Jerusalem Church Magazine.

THIS interesting work has been published for two years past in the city of Philadelphia, and has been the means under Providence of circulating and enforcing the divine doctrines of the New Church, throughout the Union. The TERMS are as follows.

1. The Repository will continue to be published in numbers of at least 56 pages, octavo—Quarterly, viz. On the first of January, April, July and October of each year.

2. The terms of subscription will be $2 per annum, payable in advance.

3. An allowance of one copy extra will be made to any individual or society which shall subscribe and pay for 5 copies.

The profits of the work, if any, will go into the funds and be appropriated solely to the promotion of the doctrine.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. WILLIAM GRANT, in Steubenville.

March 16.

Notice.

AN ELECTION for Nine Managers to manage the affairs of the Philadelphia & Pittsburgh Transporting Company, for one year, will take place on the first Tuesday in April next, at the Company's office, corner of Decatur and Smithfield streets, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock.

THOS. HARPER, Agent.

Office of the Company, March 16.

Conemaugh SALT;

200 Barrels.

40 *BARRELS FIRST QUALITY*

CIDER.

FOR SALE BY

GLASER & CAMMAN.

March 19. 4

WILLIAM KEPNER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership WILLIAM KNIGHT. The business in future, will be transacted under the firm of

KEPNER & M'KNIGHT,

Who have now on hand, and intend keeping at their

Copper & Tin Warehouse,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

PULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 1819 1. ——tf

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf.

To Let,

TWO Good Dwelling Houses; one on Second, the other on Third street—both between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CHRISTIAN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

TO BINDERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation westward, as an EXTRA BINDER, who engages to execute his work in the first modern style of the art, provided the situation be made permanent and terms liberal.

☞ Letters (stating the terms) addressed to J. G. and left at the Post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

March 12.

Yearly Ferriages to be Paid.

ALL those that have given their duebills to the subscriber for yearly ferriage are requested to call and lift the same on or before the first of April next, as after that date they will be given to a proper officer for collection,

N. B. Those who stand indebted by note or book account, will do well to call and settle the same without costs.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1819.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Sugars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steelyards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth.

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace reticule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

A Windsor Chair Maker.

WANTED immediately, a good hand at the above business, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. Apply to *THOMAS HASLIP*, in Front, between Wood and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1819.

Bauduy's BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received, and for sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill I hold will pay attention to this notice.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 28 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

To Let,

A HOUSE and Four acres of Ground in the town of Birmingham, well calculated for a Tavern, being situated at the crossing of Denman and Carson streets—the former leading to Brownsville, and the latter to Elizabeth and Union Town. The ground attached to this house is in the highest state of culivation, and in it a FISH-POND, well stored with young Fish; a Summer-House with a handsome grove around it, and an Ice-House, filled with the best ice the river could afford; also, a good Well at the Kitchen door. Any person leasing the above described property for a term of years, shall have it fitted up to suit their purpose.

ALSO,

One other HOUSE in Birmingham, on Denman street, with about two acres of Ground attached to it, part of which is used as a garden, and part as a meadow; has a small rivulet passing thro' it, and a spring near the house.

ALSO,

TWO other HOUSES in Pittsburgh, on the south side of Diamond Alley, nearly opposite the Second Presbyterian Church. The two last mentioned houses are in good repair, and shall be kept sufficiently so to make the tenants comfortable.

All of the above described property may be leased for one or more years, by applying to the subscriber in Birmingham.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

February 26, 1819.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

FOR RENT.

I WISH to Rent that FERRY on the Allegheny River, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, opposite to Brickel's Ferry. I will also Rent with it from 30 to 80 acres of cleared Land, 30 of which are meadow. Enquire of

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

TO LET,

THAT elegant BRICK TAVERN HOUSE at the Two Mile Run, on the Turnpike road, now occupied by JOHN MEANS. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. Apply to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

January 25, 1819.

For Rent,

A HOUSE, in Wood street, between Front and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Tait, Saddler. It consists of a good Store Room, Cellar and dwelling house. For terms apply to

JAMES W. BIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,

Given for merchantable

CORN & RYE

At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.

January 19.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*	Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,	Cinnamon, Cloves, Nut megs.
Common ditto,	Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,	Pepper, Mustard,
Loaf and lump Sugar,	Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES *of a superior quality*
Muscovado ditto,	4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
Spanish Cigars,	ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Common ditto,	Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Rice, Copperas,	Whiskey,
English Refined Saltpetre,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		
Every head of sheep or swine		

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——t1stA.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

ummons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets,

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Wm. Hill and Brothers,

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——3awtf

Mail Stage—New Line.

THE Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh NORTHERN ROUTE MAIL-STAGE, will commence running on the 29th inst.—To start from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and arrive same evening at Clarke's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blairs' Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages, arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare $14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.

14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.

JOHN BLAIR.

January 14——298M

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skins,
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* **Sugar.**

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dissolution.

THE firm of SAMUEL K. PAGE & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL K. PAGE,
SAMUEL PAGE.

N. B. The business in future will be transacted by the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the firm.

SAMUEL K. PAGE.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1819. 233t

1000 Grafted Apple-trees, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, who will attend on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at his warehouse opposite the Black Bear Tavern, Grafted APPLE-TREES, of the choicest fruit, also

Potatoes, Apples, Turnips,
Beets, Beans, Chesnuts,
Oats, Corn, Indian Meal,
Cut-straw, Honey, Hops,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL;

Also a few grafts of the Apple-tree called the Golden Getzes.

Gold and Silver Watches, Drawing Chains, Hooks & Hinges, Flesh-Forks, Soup Ladles,

FLAXSEED, SENECA, JUNIPER, & ANNISEED OILS,

Carpenter's Planes, Japanned Hats, also a few *GERMAN BOOKS.*

ONE HORSE & a LIGHT WAGGON.

BENJAMIN HERR.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

For Sale at this Office,

A

Lecture on Witchcraft;

In which the whole secrets thereof are disclosed;

BY

The Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, A. M.

February 26.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1819.

We suggested some months ago the propriety of establishing agricultural societies; something of this kind in our neighbourhood, to give an impulse or to change the present wretched system of farming, has become absolutely necessary. From the state of our market for the last month, we have actually become apprehensive that our unfortunate tillers of the earth are in danger of suffering themselves, of want. Will it be believed abroad, that for some time past, the supply of butter has actually failed, and that what little has been exhibited for sale, has been sold from 37½ cents to 50 cents a pound? that veal is from 10 to 12½ cts? beef 10 cents, and potatoes 87½ cents a bushel? It is a melancholy fact, that our markets, & consequently living, is positually dearer in Pittsburgh, than in any of the Atlantic cities, always excepting that gifted place yclept the City of Washington. Five or six years since, some reasons were assignable for the great rise of produce in our market. Our city was suddenly increased from a town of 4000 souls, to one of 9000, by the magic influence of manufactures and internal commerce. The country was not prepared for this sudden rise; the proportion that existed between it and the town was destroyed, and the consequence naturally was an increase of price for the products of the earth. Agriculture being an operation of tardy progress, it was not to be expected, that its proper level would be very rapidly found; but that in 7 years not a particle of change should be produced for the better, but on the contrary, that things should actually grow worse, is a circumstance not to have been expected, and certainly one which merits the investigation of those interested in the welfare of our country.—The soil in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, though not all of the first quality yet it is certainly generally above mediocrity. A considerable portion south of the Ohio and Monongahela is undoubtedly of the very best description. Our climate is certainly not an ungenial one; where then is the defect? We can only answer, that it must exist in the character of our agriculturalists. The spirit of enterprize and improvement has no abiding place among them; a certain system has been established, and it is persevered in with Chinese devotion; the father sowed so many fields in rye and wheat, and kept so many cows, and made just so much butter; the son follows the same track, and the farm "is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow." Farming is, in fact, with us a kind of Hindoo custom; it is sacrilege to attempt the slightest encroachment on its ancient rules.

The great question is, how are we to affect an alteration? for an alteration has become indispensable. We must otherwise begin to look abroad for our most trifling supplies. We know of but one way, and that is the establishment of an "agricultural society." An institution of this kind would tend very much to expand the ideas of our yeomanry, on this most honourable and interesting subject; would open their eyes to its great importance, and demonstrate the high perfection to which it is capable of being brought. The pride of our farmers would be flattered on discovering the extent of science which their occupation, apparently so simple, involves; and they would better appreciate the rank they hold in the scale of humanity, when they find that the most learned bodies in the world have their speculations fixed on agriculture, and that chemistry is pursued into the deepest recesses of her concealment to discover something practicably applicable to this most important of all professions. We therefore recommend to those of our citizens in this city who feel interested in its welfare, to follow the example set by so many of her sisters to the east.

Let a society be commenced in Pittsburgh, and it will soon attract the attention of the whole vicinity; it is only necessary to give an impulse, and the thing will go on of itself. The benefits will quickly become apparent, for the whole country will exhibit its effects. Our farms will no longer be the laughing stock of strangers and the business will become more popular and more respected. The rising generation will not have their ideas so much devoted to towns and trade, and they will learn betimes

"*To venerate the Plough.*'

From the Balt. Telegraph, March 9.

ANECDOTE.

The following is a fact within our own observation. It is one, of a nature to lower the self-sufficiency of man, and to elevate the other creatures of the earth, to some participation in his dignity. Such anecdotes ought to be remembered and collected.—There are hundreds on the same subject—all tending to shew a wonderful attachment of dogs to small children, It is even a fact, confirmed by much observation, this attachment diminishes with the helplesness of the child. We knew of dogs that have successively transferred their affections, from one child to another, through a large family; always adhering in foul weather and in fair, to the youngest—sleeping by it—playing with it—and guarding it forever, with something more than a brute conscious of its helpless dependence. These anecdotes are delightful to peop e of all ages and conditions—old and youug, the simple and the wise; volumes might be produced, were they collected in season, of anecdotes, each almost miraculous in itself, but mutually confirming and establishing each other. But they are generally passed over, or only *talked* about in a limited circle; & when recorded, have lost all that *circumstantial* character, which stamps fidelity upon a story.

The fact is as follows: During the late ceremonies, in honour of General Jackson, an unfortunate little girl, incapable of taking care of herself, got among the crowd, and was separated from the servant that attended her. Inquiry was made in all directions, but to no purpose. The day passed off, night came and no tidings were heard of her. At length it happened that two gentlemen, whose walk had led them some distance from the city, between one and two o'clock that night, were furiously attacked by two dogs.—The animals seemed not to be vicious nor mischievous, but exhibited a certain whining, anxious manner, that is known to be peculiar to themselves, when they would excite you to follow them. One of the gentlemen proposed to examine into the cause of this, but the other refused for some time; thinking it too romantic, or childish, to hunt for an adventure, on such a light invitation. But the other persisted: they followed the dogs, and were conducted to a sort of quagmire where the little girl was found nearly suffocated, and completely exhausted, with her struggling and crying. Thus was she saved by the providential agency of two dogs.

How many such events as this takes place in families—but to be forgotten! it is unpardonable. They are humble lessons, it is true, but they are worth all the homilies that ever were written. What a volume might be made, if every well attested fact of this nature were preserved! one with which the Christian & Philanthropist would be fortified, & the unbeliever—the cold, phlegmatic philosopher, who dares not feel, and *therefore*, cannot reason—would be confounded.

This knowledge, that the very animals—the wolves of the forest, (for dogs are little less than wolves domesticated) should be tamed into such subjection; quickened with such intelligence; rendered so useful and so affectionate, made to be our best protectors in peril; the guardians and play-fellows of our children; given to minister in the inscrutable agencies of heaven—should be a panoply of adamant to the good man, and must be confusion to the wicked. A collection of such anecdotes, would be, though humble, one to which we might appeal, in honesty and simplicity, with more confidence than to the most sublime speculations on morality. It would be an armory whence, even the weak and the foolish, might draw invincibility—weapons which must overthrow the strong holds of fallacy, though defended by the mightiest enginery.

It is, indeed, delightful to dwell on such themes. The "half-reasoning elephant," and the sagacious dog, may well provoke a smile, when we hear the profound distinctions repeated, which are known so universally, to exist between the *reason* of man and the instinct of the brutes

From Porcupines Works.

An Infallible Cure for Hard Times.

1. Calculate your income, and be sure you do not let your expenses be quite so much; lay by some for a rainy day.

2. Never follow fashions, but let the fashions follow you—that is, direct your business and expenses by your own judgement, not by the custom of fools, who spend more than their income.

3 Never listen to the tales of complainers, who spend their breath in crying "Hard times!" and do nothing to mend them.

4. It is a truth, which all men ought to know and realize, that every man (those only excepted, who are not able to support themselves in any community) may live within his income, & thereby preserve his independence. If a man is poor, his taxes are small, unless he holds an estate which he cannot pay for. In such case he does not own it, and therefore ought to let the owner take it.

Industry and economy will forever triumph over hard times, and disappoint poverty. Therefore the general cry, that we cannot pay the taxes and live, is absolutely false.

It is true, we feel, and ought to feel, some difficulties in paying for the glorious prize, independence. The taxes will be only temporary—but the prize immortal. And he is unworthy of freedom, who repines at paying his money, when so many patriots and heroes have laid down their lives to purchase it for their country.

I shall conclude with an extract of a sermon preached by a sound divine:—

"The scarcity of money is the only thing that will save this people. This alone can produce industry and economy, without which no people can be virtuous & happy. This is an universal truth, applicable to all people in every country. It is impossible to be happy without industry, economy, and virtue: and as experience evinces that these are produced by what we call hard times, or the scarcity of money, we ought certainly to be thankful when we see the causes of public happiness operating. Therefore, let this circumstance excite in us gratitude to a kind Providence, for connecting future prosperity with present scarcity, & so ordering causes and events, that good shall come out of evil, necessity produces reformation, and hard times good times."

OF EAST FLORIDA.

Extract from Ellicott's Journal published in 1814.

"East Florida is but little better than a wildernes; the soil is not superior to that of West Florida, & none of its navigable waters rising in the United States, being from its present situation, well calculated to give security to the commerce between the Atlantic and the Western States; and may be considered one of the main keys to the trade of the Gulph of Mexico. On the west side, it affords two remarkably fine harbors; one is known by the name of Hillsborough bay, (Bay Tompa, or Spiritu Santa) the latitude is stated to be 27 32 north, and the longitude 83 west of Greenwich. It is very capacious, and will admit any vessel over the bar not drawing more than 24 feet water, The other harbor is called by the spaniards Bocca Grande; and by the English Charlotte Harbor; stated to be in latitude 26 45 north, and 82 30 west longitude. It has fifteen feet water on the bar, and good anchorage within.

Exclusive of those harbors, there are several others, well calculated for coasting vessel, that draw not more than seven feet of water. The Florida Keys & Reef likewise furnish a great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels, and advantageous stations for cruizers; particularly that of Key Biscanio, situated at the northern entrance of the Reef, and capable of commanding the whole coasting trade which should take that passage. This being the entrance of the Reef, and the most proper place to depart from in sailing northwardly, would be one of the most eligible positions on the whole coast, and perhaps on the continent, for a light house. But, instead of any advantage being derived, either to the U. States, or his Catholic Majesty, from these favourable situations they serve as dens and hiding places for the privateers and picaroons of the Bahama Islands, by which the trade of both nations has suffered immensely in spoliations; and, extraordinary as it may appear, it is no less true, that nearly the whole coast of East Florida, so far as maritime possession gives a right, is under the dominion of the Bahama Islands; the coast and islands being uninhabited, even by a single solitary settler, from Appalacy al most round to St. Augustine; from which the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands cut and carry off, without interruption, as much of the valuable ship timber as they find necessary or convenient."

NEW-YORK, March 6.

DISTRESSING CASUALTIES.

Extract of a letter, dated Earnest Town, Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock, February 17, 1819.

"I know not how to detail the melancholy events of the present week in this place.

"On Sunday, two men (Sarraizin, the cooper, and James Dusenberry) who had been from the Mill Creek over to Fish Point, and were returning in a double sleigh drawn by one horse, drove into a crack, about a third of the distance over, where the ice had parted twenty or thirty feet, and the water was skimmed over with ice of the preceding night's freezing. The horse and sleigh are supposed to have gone down instantly; but the men remained on the surface, until their cries had alarmed a man on the island & another on the shore, who ran to their assistance, and arrived near enough to see them struggling; but before they could reach them, they sunk. The bottom was raked on Monday, and the bodies, horse and sleigh, drawn up in twenty fathoms water. Yesterday they were interred.

"This melancholy event was followed by another. Mr. Edward Clark, an aged and very infirm man, in the third Concession, perished on Sunday night. He rose from the bed, and went to light his pipe at the fire, when he fell into it, & was burned to death.

"But those occurrences are lost and unseen in the deeper gloom of an accident which has just happened.

"Mr. James W. Jones expected to have been in town on Saturday, but repeated disappointments prevented him. Last night he went up to the widow William's (about 3 miles above the village) intending to remain there until the morning, then to take a horse from thence & go down to Kingston. About 12 o'clock, I was waked by the shrieks of some one passing my window, calling to see something (I know not what) about fire.—As I opened my eyes, I perceived the room brightly lighted, and, at first, thought it must be our own house enveloped in flame. I sprang from bed, and saw, from the window, Mr. Jones's house covered with sheets of fire. The same moment his daughter Julia, (about 12 years of age) opened the kitchen door, and told us her mother was in the house. We ran over. The front part of the house showed no fire. Mr. Wilcox caught a board, burst open the door, and stepped up to enter, when the upper floor came down with a dreadful crash, and a volume of smoke and flame, bursting out, drove him back. The building was now enclosed in an awful conflagration, and we were forced to stand by, and gaze on the scene silent, awe struck and inactive.

"Julia says, they went to bed about 9 o'clock. She had a little sister, a year or two old, slept with her mother, in the bed room at the end of the front room.—Her mother put two or three green sticks and some kindling wood into the stove. She was waked by her mother, standing by the bed side, screaming to her; pointing to the kitchen filled with flames, and exclaiming, "see the fire!" She opened the kitchen door, to try if she could get to her little daughter in the other bed room; and, at the same time, told Julia to spring out of the window, which she did.

She saw her mother shut the kitchen door, and thinks she threw something over the window, as if to keep the air from drawing through. But perhaps it was smoke. At all events, she turned to take the child from the bed. Julia ran round to the window of the room, where her other two sisters slept, but the flame prevented her from entering or looking in; and when she returned to the front window, she could see nothing of her mother.

"We can now distinguish Mrs. Jones's remains lying near where the bed stood; but have not yet attempted to remove them. The scene is dreadful. I never witnessed any event, which cast so heavy a gloom over my feelings."

Meteoric Iron.—The officer in the expedition under Captain Ross, lately returned from Baffin's Bay, expressed their great astonishment to have native Esquimaux in possession of instruments made of iron, which led them to imagine either that they must at some period have had traffic with other nations, which seemed almost impossible, or that iron must be produced there—A diligent search, however satisfied them on the point, as an immense mass of iron was discovered on the surface of the earth a lump of which they brought with them to England, which has since been analysed by some scientific gentlemen at the royal institution, and found to be composed of three per cent nickel, the rest iron. From the circumstance of nickel never having been found in iron, but in one instance, viz a lump brought by Professor Pallas from Russia, which the royal academies of London and Paris pronounce to be meteoric and fallen from the clouds, there remains no doubt of that brought from Baffin's Bay being of a similar kind. This extraordinary fact perhaps the most important result of the expedition may not only teach us ultimately how to explain the phenomena of the northern lights, from which it is possible meteoric iron may be produced to an extent hitherto unimagined, but also to account for the remarkable variations of the compass in these latitudes, if not to unravel the entire mystery of magnetism and the needle.—*Bos. E. Gaz.*

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LINES to the song of "Thy blue waves O Carron."

Thy visions, O Fancy, are dear to the heart,
While life's ardent morning is passing along,
And we feel with delicious emotion, the art,
Which music and poetry blend in their song.

Oh then the warm soul is alive to each story,
That Love's precious magic to mem'ry can bring
And lists to the proud tale of valor and glory,
Which high sounding chivalry wakes from the string.

Sweet period of confidence, feeling and truth!
Alas! that its brightness should leave us so soon;
That the freshness which breathes round the dawn of our youth,
Like the dews of the morning, should vanish ere noon.

But ah, chill experience still sheds o'er our way,
The poison of doubt, and suspicion and sorrow,
And the warm trusting heart that is happy to day,
May be frozen by cold disappointment to morrow.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

O P, F Fg, F Fr, FFr FF g,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER
For Sale, on low terms by
BOSLER, & CO.
November 18, 1818. tf.

FOR SALE,

A few Barrels,

Mackinaw White Fish.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Flaxseed Oil and Beeswax.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19, 1819. 12t

Pittsburgh Prices Current

corrected weekly for the Gazette,

Articles	From	D	C. to	D.	C.
ALE,	doz.		3		
Ashes pot,	lb.		6¼		
—— pearl,			8		
Anchors,			25		
Bacon, Kentucky,			12½		14
—— country,			12½		
Bottles,	groce	24			
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7			
—— pilot,		5			
Butter,	lb.		15		18½
Candles, mould, tallow,			25		
—— dipt,			20		
Castings assorted,	ton	120		125	
Cheese,	lb.		12½		
Coffee,					40
Cotton,			35		
Cordage,			12½		16
Cider,	bbl.	2	50	3	
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8		11	
—— do. com.		5	50		
—— Pitts. sup.		7	50	9	
—— do. com.		4	50		
—— country,					
Clover seed	bush.	10			
Feathers,	lb.		62½		
Flax, clean,			12½		13
—— seed,	bush.		62½		
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6			
—— com.		5			
—— rye,	cwt.				
—— corn meal,		1	50	1	75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3		4	
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	12			
man. 100 10 by 12		13			
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14			
Grain, wheat,	bush	1			87½
—— rye			50		
—— barley,			75		
—— corn,			90		62½
—— oats,			33		37½
Glue,	lb.		25		30
Gunpowder,			45		
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200		210	
—— Monongahela,		180			
—— hoop, large,		235		240	
—— do. small,		250			
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.		20		
—— do. foreign,			22		
Lead, pig,			7		
—— bar,			9		
—— rad,					
—— white, dry			12		
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22			
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.		75	1	75
—— do. oak,		1		2	50
Leather, soal, Spanish,			38		40
—— do. country,	lb.		31		34
—— upper,	side	3		3	50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.		14½		19
—— wrought,			22		25
—— spikes					
Oil linseed,	gal.		87½		
—— fish	bbl.	40			
Pork,		20			
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3			
—— barrell,		9			
Plaster of Paris,	ton				
Pipes,	groce	5			
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4	50		
—— do. 2,		4			
—— do. 3,		3	50		
—— printing demy,		3			
—— do. medium.		3	50		
—— do. royal,		4			
—— do. sup. royal,		4	50		
Peach, Brandy.	gal.		75		
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	10			
—— Lake,					
—— Kenhawa,		9			
Segars, Spanish,	box	10		15	
—— American,	1000	2	50		
Shot, all sizes,	lb.		11		
Skin, Deer,			16		
—— muskrat,	skin		22		25
—— racoon,			40		50
Steel, Crowley,	tag.	30		35	
—— American,		23		25	
—— German,	lb.		25		
—— blistered,	cwt.	17			
Soap, white,	lb.		15		
—— rosin,			15		
Sugar, N. Orleans.			18		20
—— country,			16		
—— loaf,			34		
—— lump,			32		
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5			
Salt Petre, crude,			20		25
—— refined,			33		37½
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000				
—— oak, lap,					
Staves, hogshead,					
—— barrel,					
Tallow,			12½		15
Tobacco, Kentucky,			9		15
—— Pittsburgh			18		20
—— leaf,			10		12
Tin, in boxes,	box	23		25	
—— block,	lb.		30		
Wool Merino, clean,			40		62½
—— fleece,					
—— half breed,					
—— quarter,					
—— common, clean,			30		37½
—— fleece,					
Wax, bees,			25		
Whiskey, rye.	gal.		45		

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	5½		8
Pork,		5½		8
Veal,		8		10
Mutton,		8		10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1	75
Ducks	pair	50		62½
Chickens,		37½		50
Butter,	lb.	25		31½
Eggs,	doz.	18		25
Fish,	lb.	12½		18

Hat Manufactory.

THE firm lately trading under the name of M'KEE & TWEEDY, inform the public that they have taken JOHN GRAHAM into partnership, and will conduct business in future under the title of

M'Kee, Tweedy & Graham;

which firm having purchased out Mr. ROBERT PEEBLES, they will carry on the establishment at his old stand in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, January 26.——tf

ROBERT PEEBLES informs his friends and the public that he has relinquished business in favor above firm.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL
Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 9awtf.

Blanks for sale here.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, March 23, 1819.

It has been stated to us that Brownsville has raised by individual subscription, thirty thousand dollars, to be added to the state appropriation, for clearing out the river between Pittsburgh and that enterprizing little village. If this be true, it will be the means of placing us in a very contemptible point of view. The truth is, that we are so much involved in *self*, that it is morally impossible for us to look beyond the walls of our counting houses and work shops. Philadelphia turns up her nose at Baltimore; Pittsburgh smiles with contempt at Wheeling and Brownsville; enveloped in the thick robe of vanity and confidence, the possibility of the occurrence of misfortune never enters their conception. Imperial Venice once indulged in the same reveries; she fell, however, "from her high estate," and she "fell never to rise." We have understsod that Philadelphia has got a new whim into her head; she is quite sanguine of supplying the western world through the medium of Baltimore. A Philadelphian said to us the other day, with an air of triumph, "it is much better for us to trust Baltimore, than the whole country west of the mountains." Euge! What chance has reason to make an impression on people who can entertain these notions? When Market street has the cheering label "To Let," on one third of its doors they may think differently, on the Delaware.

As we have viewed with considerable chagrin the time which has been squandered by our wise gentry at Harrisburgh on subjects in which the state is actually no more interested, than in the legislation of the Loo Choo Islands, we have paid very little attention to what is called Mr. Seargent's business—we did not in fact see any great harm in this gentleman's providing for his relation, "Cousin Sam," as it has been the custom for some years past to make use of public offices as rewards and baits for those who have been, and can be of the most service in our political struggles.

We conceive that the Secretary has as much right to take advantage of the moment when his star is "Lord of the ascendant," as any other. His letter, however, which we publish in this day's paper, is of such a nature that we cannot pass it over in silence, nor repress our regret that such a document, so calculated to turn our whole State into ridicule, has been published. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" What will Virginia and New-York think of us, when such a production even addressed to a relation and bosom friend, can flow from the emanation of our executive. We are informed by Horace, "that the good Homer sometimes sleeps," but this is worse than sleeping; it might pass for the composition of one of the inmates of Swift's celebrated hospital. We know of no parallel for it in ancient or modern diplomacy, except those precious morceaux, the love letters of the Duke of York to Mrs. Clarke; between these we must acknowledge there is a great similarity, both as to orthography and style: this similarity exists most forcibly in the frequent occurrence of the words "my dear life," in the Duke's billets, which are exquisitely matched by the term "uncle," which so often occurs in the Secretary's epistle, with such childish familiarity. We are astonished that Mr. Bache should have preserved this scrawl, after the notice he received from Wurtz that it would be demanded of him. The substance of it was all that the committee wanted, and this he might have given verbally and upon oath. We had begun to pride ourselves very much upon our state papers since Mr. Adams's eloquent manifesto to the Spanish minister; for though this document does not breathe all that dispassionate remonstrance and statement of facts which we conceive ought to characterize all diplomatic productions, but has more the tone of the effusion of an advocate at the bar, yet its eloquence, style and general ability make us readily consent to its being presented at the European courts, as an American work. This unlucky correspondence of *our* Secretary, however, now crosses us as a damper. We had full swing at the poor Duke of York; Grub-street will now retort upon us most amply.

Hg. March 16, 1818.

Dear Richard

I wish you immediately to attend for me to a subject which I have very much at heart and on which something *must* be done immediately. Sam Fox (son of uncle) has been applt. for auct: but uncle did not press the commission for him being contented that he should by an arrangement with some one appd. receive $2000 p. ann. and give his services in return. An arrangement has been made [I believe] by uncle with Lisle which wd have done very well, if L had got the commission. But L. has, tho' not formally, yet in fact (between you and me) withdrawn from the field, under a contemplated arrangement with Jennings & I fear if Jennings gets the Commission the other will fall thro Now as if L. got it the parties wd. be the same as if *J.* get why shd. there be any difficulty—I wish you to see if the understanding cannot be made with J. also—If it cannot I will certainly try to get L. appointed or some that will. It is a matter which I have much at heart and which I certainly will use all my powers to effect—It is not much that is asked—Sam's services will be worth a great deal—and besides his friends give him quite as much title to this as any body's do to a commission.—They wd. be very glad to join him on such terms if he got a Commiss. Uncle is sick a bed and has not had the thing arranged as I expected—I have hitherto left it to him—but I now wish you to go about it. [Without] You may see and talk to him, but pray do not let any thing prevent your attending to this *immediately* and write me word. I will have things delayed [it] in the mean while. If you can do nothing with J. [let me know] I wish you [us] to speak to Steele or Taylor. Steele at any rate ought not to hesitate—nor Jennings indeed, nor *Wurtz* [for I have kept their heads always uppermost] [You may use **my** wishes as pre] I am determined to have this thing effected before the Comms are made out [But] and I [do hop] wish some of them I have hitherto befriended would agree

Yrs S

Harrisbg Mar 12 *Free Richard Bache Esq Postmaster Philadelphia*

☞ The words between brackets [ ] were erased with the pen in the original.

From a Correspondent.

TUESDAY, March 23.

The breaking up of congress and return of our representative remind me of your suggestions last fall, on the subject of a "*Letter to Constituents*" which I had the pleasure to find were approved by the public. The subject was particularly interesting from the circumstances of that time; nor has any thing since occurred to render it less so, seeing that congress have legislated this session upon the most important constitutional questions, and inasmuch, as in one instance of our representative voting on one of those questions, the reporter made an erroneous‡ report of his vote, and in every instance of his speaking there has been no report or worse* than none of his speech.

The people of this district, believing their representative likely to acquire no ordinary share of influence in the national councils, *fancy* they have a right to be informed in some way or other if that influence is likely to be directed in channels they can approve, and in a *style and manner* they can trust, and not only trust as effective for the ends of freedom and public interest, but *take pride in*, as creditable to themselves (and the Bache woods.)

D.

§ *On the Scire Facias*

* *The report in the Franklin Gazette.*

COMMUNICATED.

Retort Barber-ous.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives stopped at a public house in this city, a few days since, on his return from Congress. A barber (a Jacksonite) who lives on the opposite side of the street, and who, by the bye, is a *queer shaver*, possessing an independence of mind, was sent for to shave the orator—*Strap* replied to the messenger "that as he lived on the *American side*, no circumstance however urgent, could induce him to *cross the line*," adding, "that greater men than he, had suffered for the same offence, and he might probably find some difficulty in shaking the *clay* from his feet."

Sketches of the Upper Lakes.

(*Continued.*)

DETROIT has three wharves—one belonging to the United States government, the other two to individuals, at any of which the largest vessels can approach and discharge. It is a place of considerable business, and to which large quantities of goods are annually brought and sold. It exports little, except cider and apples, of which it raises large quantities. They import much of their meal and bread stuff, and all their luxuries, for the payment of which the disbursements of government to the troops, building of barracks, &c. supply them with funds.—The houses in the town are principally of frame, painted white, and those of log, being white washed as well outside as inside, gives a neat and cleanly sppearance to the place. The Governor's house, so called, stands at the upper end of Main street; it is a large and capacious brick mansion, and at present the residence of Gen. M'Comb.

The only public building it possesses worthy of notice, is the Cathedral, or more properly the great Chapel, built during the last summer by the French Catholicks. When there I saw but the foundation which had been commenced. The plan was of an immense size, and apparently intended to contain numerous secret or private apartments. I am told it has been since finished in a stile approaching to magnificence. This is the more extraordinary, as but few of those people are wealthy. Their priest is a man of much talent and respectability, and of indefatigable perseverance and industry. Detroit has a Bank which went into operation the first of January last. The directors are endeavouring to effect an arrangement with government for furnishing the money for its distribution in that quarter, and receiving drafts or deposits therefor, in the eastern cities, which will doubtless be effected, and will insure, in a measure, the credit and circulation of their paper.

The more respectable portion of the inhabitants at present, are the merchants, lawyers, judges, &c. who are principally emigrants from the Ohio, Kentucky, and the New-England states, whom, with the officers of the army and their families, form a gay and agreeable society. The French, descendants of the original settlers, who compose a great body of the population, are generally poor, proud, ignorant and indolent, but lively, and fond of dress, frolic and sport; almost every one will have a fast running or trotting horse, or one which he thinks can run or trot as fast as his neighbour's, which he is willing to try with him "any Sunday at the Spring Wells," the usual time and place for such sports with the lower class. But there are among the French population several families wealthy and respectable. This place was formerly more gay than it now is. The winter which sets in early was the signal for festivity and pleasure, almost their only pursuit during this season; sleighing and dancing parties succeeded each other, until the spring opened, and giving them again a communication with the rest of the world, drew their attention to business. The more austere manners and habits of the New-Englanders have done away much of this extravagant hilarity.

The fort and cantonment stand back from the town, three or four hundred yards from the river. The cantonment erected since the war by Gen. M'Comb, affords every comfort and convenience to the soldiery, of which there are generally from 3 to 500 stationed here. A company of artillery is stationed in the fort.

The land for a considerable distance from the river is low, and in its wild state is marshy, but when cleared is of good soil and capable of every cultivation.—Originally settled by the French every farm fronts on the river. They must all have their land to front on some water which they will clear from half to a mile back. Their titles generally run—so many acres or arpents on the river, and formerly I believe, the distance back was not very particularly defined. They are extremely tenacious of former customs & practices, which frequently will prevent them from doing so much as to remove a fence or applying a particular piece of ground to a different purpose from that which their fathers did. "*They* put their corn in this field, their peas in that, and raised their timothy in a third—Why shall not we do the same? are we wiser than they?" will frequently be your answer to questions on this subject. This may possibly be a portion of the remains of that distinguished characteristic of the original French. A profound veneration for all things connected with their forefathers. Be this, however as it may, the relation is true with regard to very many of the Canadians who have settled on this side.

Detroit is the capital of Michigan territory—the residence of the governor and judges of the supreme and inferior courts and has a respectable bar. The jurisdiction of the inferior court includes all the territory below Mackinac. It is called a city, but enjoys no distinct police. The population of the territory may be estimated at 5000 of which we may give to the city and settlement 3500. It has however, began considerably to increase since the sales of public land which commenced last summer. The country, until within a very few years had never been explored for any distance from the river. A settlement has been made and a town laid out in the summer of 1818 about 15 miles west of the city, on rising ground and promising soil, abounding in fine springs of fresh water, and is fast improving.

About 6 miles above Detroit, you pass Hog island and immediately after enter Lake St. Clair, a small expanse of water which serves to break the current for 30 miles when you arrive at "The Flats." This place offers the only obstruction to large vessels passing to the upper lakes. Here the water, spreading over a large space, affords a depth of only from two to six feet excepting in a narrow channel, difficult to find, where for a few miles you have from 8½ to 9 feet of water until you make the mouth of the river St. Clair. Vessels from 50 to 70 tons seldom pass without getting aground, but from the ease with which they are got off there is never any injury sustained.—Those of 100 tons and upwards take small vessels in company to lighten them over. Having made the mouth of the river you have to wait and take advantage of a variety of winds to take you up its different windings. For 15 or 20 miles it is extremely crooked; varying its course to all the different points of the compass.

From Detroit to the head of this river is about 100 miles and is considered the most tedious and difficult part of the voyage to Mackinac. The St. Clair is a strait receiving the waters of Lake Huron, and is another of those outlets connecting the great chain of lakes. It is a deep and beautiful stream from an half to three fourths of a mile wide of fine clear water with a very bold shore, its banks possess a soil much the same as the Detroit though less cultivated. On this river, about 60 miles from Detroit, is the great fishing place, where large quantities of white fish are annually caught and salted. A small settlement also at this place affords many refreshments to vessels passing up the river—such as fresh meat, poultry, vegetables &c. The current is generally from two and an half to three miles an hour until you approach the head of the river, when it gradually increases until you reach the outlet of the lake when it becomes a strong rapid, opposing your passage with a current of six miles an hour; where you have to wait for a free and fresh breeze or cordille through it for half a mile. Here is a small fort, called fort Gratiot from the engineer of that name under whose superintendance it was built, and where there are stationed one or two companies of U. S. infantry. Happy in having passed these rapids and reached the lake, your passage now to Mackinac is generally made in three or four days.

PEREGRINE.

A RECIPE

For making Doctor Coover's celebrated SALVE.

Take one pint of Linseed Oil—half pint of Sweet Oil; boil them together until they thicken, then add one fourth of a pound of Red Lead, stir it in gently so as to avoid its being lumpy; let it simmer over a gentle fire untill it thickens to a salve, then throw it into cold water and work it into a roll fit for use. When used it ought to be spread on thin leather, the salve spread on very lightly; the size of the patch should be very little larger than the sore; if the wound discharges much, one side of the plaister ought to be raised occasionally to let it pass off; the plaister should be seldom taken off, as it prevents it from healing. Previous to using the salve the following poultice ought to be applied, if there be any inflammation. Take corn meal and the inner bark of the root of a whiteoak tree off the north side, and boil them in milk, and apply until the inflammation be gone or greatly abated.

The above salve has cured many obstinate ulcers, the white swelling and scrofula.

DUTIES OF LIFE.

He that would pass the latter part of his life with honor and decency, must when he is young consider that one day he will be old; and remember when he is old that he has once been young. In youth he must lay up knowledge for his support, when his power of acting shall forsake him; and in age forbear to animadvert with rigour on faults, which experience only can correct.

Real misery will, I hope, always meet with real sympathy. Nature has taken great care that it should touch our feeling, in order to extort relief if possible. But the affectation of it whether in books, in life, or in conversation, must find a different treatment, that it may be discountenanced.

OFFICIOUSNESS.

An excellent rule for living happy in society is, never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often shew more curiosity than benevolence.

ST. STEPHENS, (Alabama) Feb. 15.

We learn by a traveller, that, about 40 miles above this place, near the river, a most tremendous hurricane has been experienced, taking its direction from south west to north east, and about 400 yards wide; destroyed in its progress almost every thing in its way, blowing up the stoutest trees by the roots, and carrying immense limbs high in air to a considerable distance. In its course some Choctaw Indians were encamped, one of whom was crushed to death in a most shocking manner.

FIRE AT PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia,) March 8, Evening.

It is now 7 o'clock, and we have just returned from witnessing a most terrific scene. Nearly the whole of that part of Petersburgh called Blanford, is consumed by fire! The flame commenced at about half past 3 o'clock, on the margin of the river. The wind blowing from N. W. with considerable violence, no effort could stay its progress, and in three hours' time the whole of the buildings on Main-street, beginning at the Causeway, and running parallel with the river about 300 yards, (suppose 70) were destroyed: among them two Warehouses, with 80 hhds. Tobacco, and the Masonic Hall.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Masonic Loans, March 11, 1819.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Masonic Loans, this day convened in consequence of the recent calamitous destruction of the Grand Lodge—Present, Charles Biddle, Edward Burd, Stephen Girard, Thomas M'Euen, and the Grand officers.

The meeting, with a view to relieve any anxiety entertained by the holders of the stock of the Masonic Loans, resolved to publish the following statement, viz:

The amount of the Loan is	$66,000
Towards the payment of which, is the Sinking Fund, amounting to.	15,088
The sum insured on the Lodge,	20,000
And the lot on Chesnut-street, with the remains of the building, which are estimated to be more than equal to the balance.	

It is believed that the sum insured on the Lodge, aided by such collections as may be obtained from the Masonic family, and others, will be sufficient to reconstruct the building in its former elegance, and that the present resources of the Grand Lodge are such as will insure a continuance of their usual punctual discharge of the interest.

CHARLES BIDDLE, President.
GEO. A. BAKER, Secretary.

Phil. Gaz.

A gentleman from New Castle, (Del.) informs that the light from the conflagration of the Masonic Hall, was distinctly visible there; and the inhabitants of New Castle were well assured that a great fire was raging at Philadelphia. The distance is 52 miles.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The yeas and nays, on the proposition in the House of Representatives of the United States, for a repeal of the charter gave the following results.

14 States, having 89 members present, voted unanimously against the repeal of the charter.

3 States, having 36 members present, gave each, a majority against the repeal.

2 States, having 10 members present, were equally divided.

2 States, having 2 members (Indiana and Illinois) voted for the repeal.

The fourteen states which were unanimous, hold 688,112 *Tons of Shipping.*

The three states which gave, each a majority, hold 103,689.

The two states, which were equally divided, hold 173.

The two states, which voted for the repeal, hold *None.*

Balt. Fed. Repub.

Allegheny Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 19, 1819.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are hereby required to pay the 4th instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of April next, and the fifth instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of May next.

By order of the President and Managers,
ALEX. JOHNSTON, Treas'r.

March 23.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring supply of fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, and some fine FLOWERING BULBS. He has also, ASPARAGUS PLANTS, from one to three years old, and a few hundred Grafted Apple and Cherry TREES, of the best sort.

N. RICHARDSON,
4th between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical INSTRUMENTS.

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

To Rent,

AND possession given on the first of April next, a good STORE ROOM and Cellar, in Market, between Front and Second streets.

ALSO, Two small Tenements adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

TWO Tenements on Grant's Hill, with large gardens and some fruit trees. One of them is suitable for a weaver, having a large shop belonging to it. For terms apply to James Thompson, Clock and Watchmaker, Market streets, or

ANDREW WATSON.

March 19.

To Customers

AND THE PUBLIC.

NOTES of the issue of the following BANKS, if of the denomination of One Dollar and upwards, will be received in payment of goods, at PAR.

BEAVER, Bedford, Greencastle, Agricultural and Manufac. Bank at Carlisle.	Pennsylvania

The Old BANK OF KENTUCKY and Branches, many of the New Banks.

BANKS OF TENNESSEE	
CANTON	
All the Banks of Cincinnati, Zanesville Canal, and Muskingum Bank at Zanesville.	OHIO
Cumberland Bank of Allegheny.	
Warrenton Bank, Harper's Ferry	VIRGINIA

☞ SMALL TICKETS and Torn and Uncharactered Notes will be received as heretofore.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Diamond, and next door to Mr. E. Patchell's Hat Factory.

Pittsburgh, March 16.

I will receive all the above Notes at PAR, in payment for HATS.

EDW. PATCHELL.

Mareh 19.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

State Penitentiary.

THE foundations of the State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, being nearly completed; the Commissioners invite Masons and others to lay in proposals for erecting the superstructure, according to the following description.

The main building, the towers and outward wall to be of stone.

The external part of the main building and towers to be of dressed range work, of workmanship equal to the eastern abutment of the Monongahela Bridge. The walls to be four feet thick at the foundation.

The outward wall to be four feet thick at the bottom, battering on both sides to reduce it to two feet four inches at the top; its outside to be of neat range work; the inside of common stone work ready for pointing; the top to be coped with stone.

In the outward wall, at least one fifth of the stones must extend through the wall.

The height of the outward wall to be twenty five feet from the surface of the ground—that of the towers, thirty five feet.

Contracts will be made for doing the above work, or as much thereof as will be thought expedient, by the perch. Contractors to furnish all materials, except sand and stuff for scaffolding.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing hard burnt bricks, by the thousand to be delivered on the ground. The commissioners likewise invite proposals for supplying the window grates, adapted to each of the models to be seen at their office, and also for furnishing the grates of each description, complete, and delivered on the ground.

Proposals, (containing the names of the sureties) will be sealed, and handed in previous to the 29th inst.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Clk.

March 19.

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,

Equat to any in the United States,

—ALSO—

Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes, Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Plough Irons, and all sorts of

EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed.

Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

* * WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HAMES.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers wish to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN each coppersmiths and tinplate workers, and will give the highest wages and employ to good workmen of steady habits.

NEAL & LIGGETT } *Missouri.*
of St. Louis, }

Pittsburgh, March 19, 1819.—1awtf.

P. S. Particular contracts may be made by application to R. Neal one of the partners living in this place.

Notice.

CERTIFICATES of Stock are ready for delivery, by the Treasurer of the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike Road Company; on the delivery of which, the second instalment of FIVE Dollars on each share of capital stock will be required to be paid to said treasurer, conformably to the 6th section of the act of Assembly authorising the Governor to incorporate said Company.

If any stockholder shall not have paid said instalment of Five dollars on each share of capital stock by him holden in said company, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Meadville, March 4.——123

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders in the above company, are hereby required to pay FIVE Dollars on the first day of April, and Five Dollars on the first day of May, and Five Dollars on the first day of June, on each share of the stock by them held—being the 3d, 4th and 5th instalments.—Members of the Company living in Washington, county will pay their instalments to George Baird, Treasurer, in Washington—those in Allegheny county, to Col. John Ross, Chartiers.

An abstract of the law authorising the Company.

Section 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Stockholder, whether original subscriber or assignee, after thirty days notice in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and borough of Washington, respectfully, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or instalment of said capital stock in order to carry on the work, should neglect to pay such proportion, at the place appointed, for the space of sixty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof every such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCH, Sec'y.

Washington, March 1, 1819.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Blanks for sale here.

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA,	Wines.	Mustard, Starch,	
Sicily,		Indigo, Madder,	
Teneriffe,		Copperas, Allum,	
Lisbon,		Rosin, Chalk,	
Cogniac Brandy,		Raisins in boxes,	
Jamaica Spirits,		Soft shelled Almonds,	
Old Whiskey,		Shaving Soap,	
Country Gin,		Best Spanish and Country Segars,	
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,		Sup. Royal, No. 5,	Paper.
Young hyson Tea,		Royal, 5,	
Loaf,	Sugars	Cap, 2 & 3,	
Lump,		Post,	
New-Orleans,		Large and small wrapping,	
Pepper, Alspice,		8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,	
Ginger, Cloves,			
Nutmegs, Mace,			
Cinnamon,			

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

☞ Good HOGS LARD, in kegs, and other Produce taken in exchange for the above..

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. tf

B. Darlington,

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bitts and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat builders saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin.

All which will be sold wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1819. 1wtf

WANTED,

A Gardner who understands his business—also, a GIRL, who can do House-work and plain Sewing, and can be well recommended, may hear of an advantageous situation on applying to

JOHN L. GLASER,

near the New Garrison, or to

GLASER & CO's

Store in Front Street, Pittsburgh.

March 1, 1819.

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819. will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

New Plane Manufactory.

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt paymen or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

LAKE SALT.

770 Barrels will be sold low for

CASH BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh Feb. 6 1819.

POCKET-BOOK Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the Public, Country Merchants and Store-keepers, that has

REMOVED

From No. 8, North Fifth street, to No. 176, South Second street,

Where the business will in future be carried on under his direction and superintendance, and where a constant supply of POCKET BOOKS, will be kept—equal in taste, convenience and durability, to any imported or made in the United States—wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others will find it much to their advantage, by having their orders supplied from the above manufactory.

George W. Twibill, *Agent.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly executed, and pocket books of every description made to order.

Philadelphia, January 22.

Just Manufactured & For Sale,

AT

TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J Towne.

January 15. tf

Thomas Perkins,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership, JACOB CARTER.—The business will in future, be conducted under the firm of

Perkins & Carter,

who have on hand, and intend keeping at their Silver-smith and Watch maker's shop

In Market, between Front and Second streets,

PITTSBURGH

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Work,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks

Gold, Silver & Composition WATCHES,

With a general assortment of Watch-makers Tools and Materials,

which they will warrant, and sell low for Cash or approved paper.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

February 2, 18

The shop lately kept by Jacob Carter, in Liberty street, next door to the corder of St. Clair street is removed. Watches, &c. left with him may be had at their shop in Market street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late ROBERT CALLENDER, esq. deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber without delay, and liquidate their accounts.

ABNER BARKER,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

The Pittsburgh Navigation

and INSURANCE COMPANY having been formed for the purpose of extending the trade of Pittsburgh, by offering greater facilities for the transportation of goods from this place to the different sections of the western country, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, they now present to the public their Articles of Association, and invite their fellow citizens of the western country generally to come forward in support of this, as they conceive, laudable undertaking. The subscription of those wishing to take stock, will be received on application to either of the Directors, and those disposed to aid the Company by their patronage in the shipment of goods, &c. will please apply to JOHN WEAVER, Chief Clerk, or C. S. RENO, Agent.

ARTICLE I. The name and stile of this association shall be, and is hereby declared to be, "THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY."

ART. II. The Capital Stock of "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Insurance Company," shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS: the same to be divided into *two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each*, with the power of increasing the same when deemed expedient, to the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*,

ART. III. Each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars on each and every share by him subscribed, and give his negociable note for Five Dollars on each and every share, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or pay down the same in current bank paper, at his option: the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the company, when organized, may require. And in case of defaults in payment of any requisition, thirty days notice thereof having been given, then the previous payment or payments shall be forfeited, or an action at law instituted, at the option of the company.

ART. IV. That for the managing the affairs of the company, there shall be seven directors, chosen by ballot from among the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, and a plurality of the votes given in shall constitute an election.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Directors for the time being, to appoint such agents or clerks as may be necessary for the proper executing the business of the company, and to enact by-laws for the government of said agent and clerks, describing their respective duties, and due notice shall be given them of any alteration or amendment in the same; and the exclusive attention of the agents or clerks so appointed, shall be given to the business of the company.—And the directors shall appoint one of their number to preside over their meetings, and the other six shall be divided into three committees, of two each; said committees to attend in weekly rotation at the office of the company, as such attendance may be required by the agent for consultation, or by the interests of the company. And a stated meeting of the board of directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the Company, five members forming a quorum; and such other occasional meetings as the business of the Company may require, to be called by the acting committee for the time being.

ART. VI. The Directors shall have power either by themselves or agents to enter into contracts in the name and behalf of the Company for effecting the object for which said Company was formed, and are authorised to allow to the agent, clerk and others in the service of the Company, such compensation as they may deem reasonable and proper, and they shall also have power to effect insurance and be capable of exercising such other power and authority for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Company, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the by-laws and ordinances of the same.

ART. VII. The Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for every share by them respectively held, on all business coming before them. And four or more Stockholders, holding in their own right two hundred shares, may through the medium of the Directors, have a general meeting of the Company convened.

ART. VIII. The directors shall semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the Company as they may think advisable, and the dividend so declared, shall be paid the respective stockholders in ten days after the same shall be made; but any monies arising from premiums or risks, which shall be undetermined or outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock shall be impaired, no subsequent dividend shall be declared, until a sum equal to the loss and arising from the profits of the Company, shall have made good the Capital.

ART. IX. The stock of the Company shall be assignable only on the Books of the Company, and attested by the chief clerk for the time being.

ART. X. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and submit the same, when required, to the Stockholders at their meetings.

The directors aware that misrepresentations have been circulated respecting the objects and views of the association, feel it their duty to state what the real objects and views of the company, are—The public cannot be ignorant of the great (and to many individuals ruinous) delays which occurred in forwarding goods the last season, and which has induced many western merchants to look for other channels, through which to get their goods in future. The delay complained of, may in a great measure be attributed to the unusually large boats provided by the freighters, and the want of public spirit on their part to encounter the difficulties of low water. Our rivers have been low in former years, but never before have such delays been the consequence; and the fact, that boats from this to Wheeling, did continue to take freight, on reasonable terms, nearly the whole of last season, is a proof, independent of the example of former years, that the navigation is practicable at the lowest stages of water, and that the company will be able to redeem the pledge they have made to receive and deliver goods at all seasons of the year, except when the rivers are obstructed by ice. As to the price of freight, although the company has as yet started but three boats, a very considerable reduction has taken place, especially on articles of the manufacture of the country, which will always be taken at as low freight as can be afforded. It is not the intention, nor does it comport with the means on which the company has been put in operation, to engross the whole carrying trade from this place, nor is it their wish or design to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, but they solicit so much support as will enable them to effect the contemplated objects, and which they consider themselves entitled to ask from their fellow citizens. As the carrying of goods when the waters are low, is expected to be a loosing business, a liberal support at other times is thought to be but fair.

Insurance being one of the objects contemplated in the association, due notice will be given when sufficient capital shall have been paid in to warrant the company in receiving proposals, but at present, it is their intention to confine themselves to the freighting business.

T. CROMWELL, *Pres't.*
A. BEELEN,
W. ROBINSON, Jr.
GEO. BOWEN,
GEO. GRANT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
ISAAC BEAN,

DIRECTORS.

Pittsburgh, March, 5, 1819.

☞ The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Frankfort Commentator, Louisville Public Advertiser, Maysville Eagle, and Chillicothe Supporter, will give the above three insertions, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails
BOILER IRON,
SPIKE, DECK & NAIL RODS,
NAIL & HOOP IRON.

R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.——2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisiter, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter, will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this ffice.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against Glaser & Co. will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,

AND

Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connexion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

Land and Mills For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Monday the 22d day of March next, on the premises in Brooke county Va. situate on Pierces' Run, about four miles from Wellsburgh, his

GRIST & SAW MILL,

and about 270 acres of land of a good quality, well timbered, with about 30 acres cleared, three acres sowed in timothy, and would make an excellent stock farm, and is well worth the attention of any person who wishes to carry on a distillery, as it is surrounded by a rich and populous neighbourhood. The improvements are two cabbins for dwellings, a stable and frame 28 by 26 feet, built for a distillery. The above mills are in complete order, with two pair of stones in the grist mill, a new bolting cloth, and all the running gears of the mill are new. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W DUVALL.

Wellsburhg, Feb. 23, 1819.—3t.

English, Classical & Mathematical ACADEMY.

A. TIERNEY & J. CALLAN, respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have determined to associate themselves on the first of April next, for the purpose of conducting an establishment of the above nature; and have, in consideration of the health and accomodation of their pupils, rented for a term of years that large and comroodious dwelling-house, in Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets, now in the tenure of James Pentland, esq. in which they intend fitting up two *separate* and spacious apartments, for the reception of youth of both sexes. The house is healthfully situated, the rooms airy and well lighted, and sufficiently large to accommodate 150 students—attached to which is an enclosed lot, to be set apart as play-ground.

Tierney & Callan feel considerable pleasure at this time to acknowledge the patronage each has so liberally experienced for himself, during a short period; and offer severally their most grateful acknowledgements.

It is their design to conduct the institution on the most liberal principles; to have good discipline, and to inculcate a conscientious adherence to morality.

Their course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, History, Penmanship, Arithmetic and Book-keeping (after a new and improved method) Geography, use of the globes, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. &c. also the Greek and Latin Languages; all which will be *radically* taught, according to the most approved methods of *Trinity College, Dublin.*

The pupils will receive from time to time explanatory lectures on each branch, to make them familiar with *practice*; to remove difficulties known to perplex learners; and chiefly to economise time, too often irretrievedly lost.

From a conviction that such an institution might fairly present itself to a discerning public for aid, the proprietors humbly solicit countenance and support; and they do most sincerely hope, by a faithful discharge of duty to merit a liberal patronage.

Their terms will be moderate, and may be known (until the 1st of April,) by application to A. Tierney, at his school-room in Third street, or J. Callan at the "Smithfield Seminary."

Public quarterly examinations will be held.

Pittsburgh, February 24. 115t